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*Economic Development of Modern Europe.* By FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. xvi, 657.)

In his preface the author tells us "It is the purpose of this book to indicate the origins, and to explain with some fullness the nature and effects, of a number of the more important economic changes and achievements in Europe during the past three hundred years." He also calls attention to the fact that some of the more technical subjects such as public finance have been omitted from consideration; and that attention has been restricted to the three leading countries, France, Germany, and Great Britain with Ireland. Part I, on the antecedents of nineteenth century growth, bridges the gap between mediaeval and modern economic conditions, and the remaining three parts concern themselves mainly with the century just past. Part II treats of agriculture, trade, transportation and industry; part III of the movement and growth of population and of labor organizations and legislation; and part IV of socialism and social insurance. A companion volume is promised which is to consider European social legislation intensively.

This volume is not intended for the casual reader, but is a student's and a scholar's source of information and stimulus. A large amount of material is presented, both of historical facts and of theoretical exposition. At the end of each chapter are several pages of selected references to the literature of the subject. Helpful footnotes and fifteen pages of index complete the aids offered by the book to the student of recent economic evolution. That this is the work of Professor Ogg is sufficient guarantee of its scholarly character. A few insignificant slips of proof readers' oversights such as (p. 72) that prices "fell" because of the increase in the stock of money, and the dates 1794 (p. 37) and 1858 (p. 538) will doubtless be corrected at the next printing.

EDGAR DAWSON.

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*Excess Condemnation.* By ROBERT E. CUSHMAN. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1917. Pp. 323.)

The student who described excess condemnation as "the practice of putting a man to death for stealing a loaf of bread" now has a thorough, nontechnical and readable treatise at his disposal. Dr.